

To the People of South Carolina.

Expecting to leave the State, in a few days, for an uncertain period, I cannot do so without expressing to my fellow-citizens my profound sense of the honor paid to me by the vote given to me in the recent election for Governor. In returning my thanks to them for the late spontaneous and extraordinary manifestation of their kindness, it is due to them that I should state the reasons which induced me to decline to be a candidate. In the first place, the Convention, which gave the election of Governor to the people, had, with singular unanimity—though not in their public capacity—requested the distinguished gentleman who has been elected to become a candidate for the office. This he consented to do, though, doubtless, at great personal inconvenience, and a heavy sacrifice of his private interests. Under these circumstances, I was unwilling to do anything that might cause a political contest in the State. I thought that no good could arise at home from such a contest, whilst it might do us infinite mischief abroad. The president of the United States had exhibited not only a strong disposition to protect the South from the radicalism of the North, but to re-instate us in our civil and political rights. I feared that my election—by embarrassing him in his labors and policy—might incidentally do harm to the State. Superadded to these considerations of a public character, deterring me from appearing as a candidate, there were others of a private nature no less strong. My affairs, neglected for five years, imperatively demand my personal attention. Had I believed that my election as Governor could really benefit the State, or subserve any of her true interests, no sacrifice of private nature, however great, would have deterred me from accepting that or any other position to which she might have called me; but regarding my nomination only as a compliment from some of my former comrades, I felt at liberty to decline, though deeply sensible of the honor paid to me by the nomination, and the manner in which it was received throughout the State. These reasons, which I hope you will understand and appreciate, induced me to withdraw my name. Having given reasons for the course I pursued, and expressed my thanks for your generous confidence in me, I should, perhaps, here close. But the evidence you have given of your kindness to, and confidence in, me—evidence as unexpected as it is gratifying—authorizes me, I trust without presumption, to add a few words of counsel.

For years past, it has been the boast of our State that there was but one party within her limits. Commendable and vital as that state of affairs was during the war, it is scarcely, if at all, less so now. Every association of the past, every duty of the present, every hope of the future, binds us all to shoulder the same burden. Let no party spirit, no minor interests, no petty politics, divert us from the great and pressing work of the hour. That of reuniting, as far as possible, our prostrate and bleeding State, and rehabilitating her, as speedily as may be, with the forms, the rights and the sanctity of government and of law.

That banner, which was launched a few years ago, amid such joyous acclamations, which was freighted with such precious hopes, and which was wafted on by such earnest prayers, has suffered shipwreck. It behooves us, as wise men, to build of its broken timbers, as best we may, a raft, wherever we may hope to reach a haven of rest and safety.

It may be, that when the forms of government are restored, and freedom of speech allowed to us, our late Convention will be subjected to harsh criticism and its action impugned. Should such unhappily be the case, remember that you, the people of South Carolina, accepted this Convention as part and parcel of the terms of your surrender. The President had no shadow of authority. I admit—under the Constitution of the United States—to order a convention in this or any other State; but, as a conqueror, he had the right to offer it to dictate terms. The terms offered by him you have accepted, and you are bound, by every dictate of honor and of manliness, to abide by them honestly and to keep, in good faith, the pledges you have given. I do not, myself, concern fully in all the measures adopted by the Convention, but I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the action it took to carry out faithfully the terms agreed on, and I willingly acquiesce in its high praise for the manner in which it discharged its arduous and unwelcome labors.

No similar body ever represented more largely than this did the dignity, the learning, the virtue and the patriotism of the State, and I am sure that it was actuated by pure and high motives. Entertaining these views, I think that it is our duty to sustain the action of the Convention in its recognition of the abolition of slavery, to support the President of the United States, so long as he manifests a disposition to restore all our rights as a sovereign State, and to give to our newly elected Governor a cordial co-operation in his grave and responsible duties. Above all, let us stand by our State. Let us be honorable, her enemies mischievous. Here is our country—the land of our nativity, the home of our affection. Here all our hopes should centre; here, amid shattered and blackened ruins, are the spots we once fondly called our homes; and here we buried the ashes of our kindred. All these sacred ties bind us to our State, and they are intensified by her suffering and her desolation.

And, as a child, whose soaring soul moans, clings close and closer to the mother's breast; so the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar—Bu bind us to our native land and more.

I trust that you will pardon me for thus venturing to counsel you. Believe me, that it is in no presumptuous feeling that I do so, but solely in the honest, sincere and humble hope of contributing my mite to the welfare and honor of our State. What I have said has been evoked by your recent manifestations of kindness to me. This I shall cherish as one of the proudest recollections of my life, for it assures me of your belief that I have tried to do my duty. It remains for me, in bidding you farewell, to say that whenever the State needs my services she has only to command and I shall obey. I am, very respectfully and gratefully, your fellow-citizen.

THE CHRONICLE IN PARIS.—VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO THE HOSPITALS.—The Emperor paid an unexpected visit on Friday last to the Hotel Dieu. His Majesty went through all the wards, in which he staid an hour speaking to all the patients suffering with cholera. His Majesty perceived with great pleasure that a great number were convalescent, and that many beds were already vacant, which showed that the epidemic had ceased to make progress. All the patients were sensibly affected by the marks of interest shown them by their Sovereign. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction to the sisters, the physicians and attendants. On his departure His Majesty was cheered by a large crowd assembled in the Place Notre Dame.—Paris Moniteur, October 22.

The latest sensation in New York is the wedding tour by balloon which came off recently from Professor Lowe's Amphitheatre. The event drew together a great crowd of spectators, and considerable interest was manifested in the details of the performance. The original programme of performing the nuptial ceremony in mid-air was materially modified, the marriage taking place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, before the trip. The balloon started about 4 o'clock having on board the newly married couple, Professor Lowe, and a little daughter of the bridegroom. So far as is known the trip was an enjoyable one. The names of the bride and bridegroom, were Miss Mary West Jenkins, of St. Louis, and Professor John F. Doynton, of Syracuse.

Whether any kissing was done in the clouds, we are in blissful ignorance, as the experienced aeronaut who accompanied the happy couple would not be guilty of so low an act as to tell tales of his cloudy school.

In Copiah County, Mississippi, a difficulty recently occurred between the Sheriff and the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, terminating in the former imprisoning the latter. Gen. Osterhaus, upon learning of this, sent three troops, who liberated the imprisoned official, and the County was again placed under close military surveillance.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The Secretary of State has telegraphed Governor Perry to continue to act as Governor of South Carolina until relieved by the President's order. He says the President regrets that neither the Convention nor Legislature has repudiated the war debt, and that South Carolina seems to decline the Congressional amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.

Yesterday, Seward telegraphed Perry, for the President, that the early adoption of the amendment was deemed peculiarly important, and especially desirable with reference to the general situation of the Union. The President's opinion, before expressed, remains unchanged.

To-day, members of the late North Carolina Convention and other gentlemen of that State, visited the President. Mr. Read, in behalf of the Convention, told what was done, including the declaration that the secession ordinance was null and void; slavery prohibited, and the debt contracted in aid of the rebellion repudiated. The Convention asks Congress to repeal the test oath, and it was thought respectful that this request should pass through the President's hands, with the hope that his magnanimity would add to its some reflections which would avail with Congress.

The President, reciprocating this conciliatory spirit, said North Carolina had done much and well, but something yet remains to be done to render restoration practicable—namely, the acceptance of the Congressional anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, as particularly important to the successful restoration so much desired. This action must be done to render restoration practicable—namely, the acceptance of the Congressional anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, as particularly important to the successful restoration so much desired. This action must be done to render restoration practicable—namely, the acceptance of the Congressional anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, as particularly important to the successful restoration so much desired.

The available strength of the army exceeds 180,000 men, of which about one half are East of the Mississippi.

The United States Consul stationed at Havana, under date of October 31, informs the State Department that the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has tendered to the British Consul-General troops and war vessels to go and assist the authorities in Jamaica.

The Consul at Havana encloses to the State Department a despatch from our Consul at Kingston, in which he states that his predecessor, who has had some four years' experience with the islanders, expresses fears that it will require several months to suppress the insurrection effectually. He expresses hope that an American war steamer may beat one despatched to that port; and states there are on the island of Jamaica about 400,000 inhabitants, of which 10,000 are whites, about 75,000 mulattoes and the remainder (315,000) are blacks. The present outbreak evidently has been long contemplated, and is intended to be a war of extermination by the blacks against the whites, and the great disparity of numbers gives the former a great advantage; they have, moreover, chosen a time when there are but few English troops at that station, and but one small English war steamer (the Wolverine) at the island.

A UNION SOLDIER TO HIS RESCUE.—A day or two since, a Confederate soldier, recently discharged from a Northern prison, was returning home to the far off South, sick, emaciated and almost dead, when, in passing the Broadway Hotel, an individual who was sitting in a chair by the door, on Broadway, accosted him with the following language: "So you got your rights, did you, you cowardly Southern son of a b—h?" The pale, battle-scarred veteran turned slowly around, while a cold gleam of lightning lit his dark eye, and said slowly, "I am now coward, and my poor old, grey-haired mother is a decent woman; and, sir, I have seen the day when you would not dare insult me thus; but I am now among strangers, sick and feeble, endeavoring to get home to my friends once more. The Government has kindly furnished me with transportation for that purpose, and I do not believe it or its soldiers would thus insult a sick man."

A Union soldier passing, by happened to hear the whole affair, and at the conclusion of the poor fellow's words, turned to the soundless sitting by the door with, "You thus outrage the feelings of a man not able to defend himself against your cowardly sneers—you miserable dog—you sneaking puppy. This man has fought me for four years, yet you had not courage enough in your coward heart to shoulder arms on either side. No man would use such language toward an invalid, if he had ever been where bullets whistle. I honor him for his courage, but despise you for your infernal cowardice and meanness, and will teach you such a lesson as you will not soon forget." It was all the excited crowd, which, roused by high words, had gathered around, could do to keep the noble fellow from roundly thrashing the miscreant. The Union soldier accompanied the sick soldier to the boat, as he said, "to see no more insults should be given him." This heroic action deserves commendation and reward.

UNTIMELY GALLANTRY.—The St. Louis Intelligence states that a few nights since, after the family of a Mr. Fitch, residing in the city, had retired to rest, a fellow named Richard Smith, having by some means got into the house, entered the apartment of a young lady, and rifled the drawers of a bureau of its contents, consisting of some thirty dollars in money, a gold chain and other articles of jewelry. Thus far the operation was exceedingly commonplace; but not content with his acquisition of valuables, the impudent rascal could not think of parting with his fair owner without leaving her some token of his nocturnal visit. So stepping up to the bed where she lay, enfolded in the arms of Morpheus, he imprinted on her ruby lips one parting kiss. Whether it was the report that must have necessarily followed one of the right sort, or something else that awakened her, we do not learn; but ere the sentimental chap could beat a retreat, the fair hand of the damsel was found grasping the skirts of his coat, while the voice called loudly for help. The house was soon aroused, and Smith arrested and consigned to the calaboose, to repent at leisure.

The cold weather has popped the New York world into its winter garments. The ladies are donning their furs and changing their fall "straws" for cloth and velvet bonnets. The latter are elaborately sprinkled over with stamens, gift ornaments &c. It is quite the fashion, now for the young ladies to wear stuffed birds on their hats. I saw one the other day ornamented by a bird with a red head, yellow breast and blue wings, which was so fixed as to convey the idea that it was about to rise and fly away with the hat, wearer and all. There is no telling to what extremes our dear dependencies will go. I read in the fashionable organs that the latest invention for the ladies is a "palpitating bosom," which is set in motion by a concealed spring, when an extra display of "emotion" is required.

Fanny Jackson, a young colored woman of Washington, D. C. graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College at the late commencement. She is the first female college graduate of African descent.

Clear Justice Dunkin.

In the reorganization of our Courts, the Legislature has, by a unanimous vote, called this distinguished citizen to the Chief of the Judiciary. He succeeds to the position made vacant by the death of Hon. John B. Neill, one of the foremost of men, and the learned "Common Law Lawyer" of this State. Mr. Dunkin's labors for nearly thirty years on the Chancery Bench have been marked by an ardent love of his profession—a profound knowledge of the law, a prompt and a faithful discharge of his laborious duties, and by an urbanity of temper and a graceful courtesy which, while the triumph of truth was secured, made the duties of the Solicitor a "pleasant labor." To the younger members of the profession he was peculiarly kind and encouraging—none ever permitted to fail before him through embarrassments, and the aid was rendered with that kindness and elegance which we always ascribe to the Carolina gentleman of the "old school."

We hazard nothing in the assertion that no other man of South Carolina will more heartily endorse this selection for the most important of all its State offices—for in reposing such confidence in him the State has but done honor to herself.

The Hon. Benjamin Franklin Dunkin was born in the city of Philadelphia, and was graduated at Cambridge College in the year 1811. He soon after removed to the city of Charleston, and in the year 1817 transferred to the Chancery Bench, and has since that time been engaged in the exercise of judicial functions. He has ever recognized devotion to the State as a high duty and a cherished privilege. His destiny has been his. His career commenced among a race of men whose names are now "household words," and who were made among such competitors as Parrott, Gamble and Chaves, Hayes, Legare and Hix, and being almost the last survivor of these legal giants; the holiest shrine of the State has justly fallen on his shoulders, and we feel as satisfied of the general satisfaction with which his labors and distinguished ability with which his labors and labors will be discharged. His appointment is a matter of earnest congratulation to the entire State.

Later from Europe.

The Cuba brings dates from Queenstown to the 29th ult.

The Times accepts the reconstructed Cabinet as a necessity. It acknowledges that Barfleur will have some good and a deal of political effect, but regrets that it should be necessary to recall to a politician over seventy years old. The Times would rather have another Premier, but is content to admit for the time that he be chosen from the Commons, especially when so many have been peers. The Times cannot look upon the arrangement as long-lived. The state wants new blood.

The Star says: We are about to have a Cabinet, the leading member of which is pledged by precedent and the one great purpose of his whole life to reform.

The Advertiser thinks Russell's ministry may be suffered to exist, and that will be all, until the meeting of Parliament.

The Daily News, in a friendly article, points out the difficulties of the position, and says if the ministry is once more to lay claim to a definite policy, the cabinet must speak with the sense of having the support of the country, and it is impossible to do this effectually unless a propoundance of ministerial influence lies in the representative chamber. Notwithstanding the delicate position of the Government, the House of Commons is far too unsatisfactory to afford their consideration being indefinitely postponed.

FRANCE.

The departure of the Court of Compeigne was postponed. The Emperor and Empress had determined not to leave Paris until the entire disappearance of the cholera.

The Emperor visited two military hospitals, on the 29th.

The Paris papers were enthusiastic about the visit of the Emperor to the hospitals, and her personal kindness to the patients.

The Patrie says the sanitary condition of Paris was much improved the last few days.

The Empress had addressed a private letter of condolence to Lady Palmerston.

The Patrie says on the 27th the heavy rentes closed at 95 1/2.

TWO GOVERNORS.—From our exchanges, we learn of a most extraordinary gubernatorial muddle in Mississippi. The people of that State recently adopted a Constitution, which, among other things, provided for the election of a Governor. As soon as the convention adjourned, an election was ordered by the Provisional Government, and General Humphreys was elected, General Humphreys proving the successful candidate. His ineligibility was once removed by a pardon from Washington, and he entered some weeks ago upon the duties of his office. The Legislature of Mississippi, in the meantime, elected the late Provisional Governor to the Senate of the United States, and Judge Sharkey retired temporarily to private life.

Suddenly, however, Mr. Seward orders Judge Sharkey to continue to perform his duties as Provisional Governor, but there is no proclamation of the intention of the Government to displace General Humphreys. Mississippi is, therefore, well supplied with the article of Governors at this time. As the relations between the constitutional and Provisional Governors are of the most friendly character, there is no danger of a civil war. Humphreys taking the reins one day and Sharkey the next. The Roman Triumvirate tried that plan, but it worked badly.

WHAT IS SALSERATUS?—Wood is burnt to ashes, ashes are fixated, ley is the result. Ley is evaporated by boiling, black salts is the residuum. The salt undergoes a process of purification by fire, and the potash is changed into potash. Now put these in sacks and place them over a distillery wash-tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid; the product being heavier, whiter and drier than the pearlsh. It is now salseratus. How much salts of ley and carbonic acid a human stomach can bear and remain healthy, is a question for a salseratus eater. Some people say salseratus will keep the stomach. It is a ley.

GLYNERINE.—A bottle of this should be kept in every family. It is a clear, colorless syrup—sweet, and forms the main principle in fats. It has no smell if pure, hence is so excellent, preventing the air from reaching the skin, and hence keeping it moist, the great property of a cure in such cases. It is, perhaps, the best hair oil in the world, and never takes any taint (heat not decomposing it save at 600 deg.) Besides it keeps the hair moist, as it has the merit of not being dried by the air, but on the contrary draws moisture from the atmosphere. Thus it makes a sweet, pure, durable oil for the hair. It is also the principal medicine for ear complaints, especially a dry ear. Pour a few drops in the ear.

Those who have superior means of knowing at the war office state that Mr. Stanton may leave the cabinet very soon. Sharp differences between himself and President are not favorable to his remaining with honor. Sundry Northern representatives who have come here to browbeat the President have returned in a great rage.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

We would inform those in need that we have lately printed a large number of blanks, of the following character—mortgage Real Estate and conveyances of Real Estate, which can now be supplied in any quantities.

The Funded Debt of South Carolina Amounts to \$6,668,280; 2,200,000 of which was created since 1850.

"No Smoking." The city fathers of Charleston have passed an ordinance prohibiting smoking in the streets of that city. The penalty—\$3 for each offence.

Religious Service May be expected in Areleigh (Presbyterian) Church, by Rev. B. A. McKler, next Sabbath, 26th instans, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Death. Col. R. W. CLARY, of Wallhalla, died, after a short illness, in that place, recently of typhoid pneumonia. The deceased was a native of Newberry district.

Congressional Election. To-day, the 23d, is the day appointed for the election. Managers are required to preserve ballots and forward the same—with statement of vote—to the Provisional Governor.

The Proposed Amendment To the Federal Constitution, prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States, has been adopted by our Legislature. President Johnston and Mr. Seward insist also that the public debt contracted to aid us in the late struggle must be repudiated.

Blue Ridge Railroad. The schedule of the Blue Ridge Railroad, says the Courier, is as follows: Leave Wallhalla on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A.M.; and leave Anderson same days, on arrival of the train from Belton.

Northern Elections. The elections in the different States, held, on Tuesday, Nov. 7th, have resulted in a general triumph of the Abolition party. In New York particularly the result is decidedly adverse to the democratic ticket. New York city fails to roll up her usual majority, and the result is that the State is estimated to be almost 30,000 for the Republican Abolition ticket.

North Carolina Elections. Worth is certainly elected Governor over Holden, by a majority of from five to ten thousand. Turner, member of the late Confederate Congress, has been elected to the United States Congress from the Raleigh District.

Clark, who cannot take the oath, has been elected over Lehman, who can take the oath, in the Newbern District.

It is said that not more than two of the candidates for Congress, in the State of North Carolina, if elected, take the prescribed oath.

Cotton. Cotton, at latest date had declined in the Liverpool market 1d., but closing with an upward tendency. The market became dull under the Persia's advices from the United States.

The quotations are: Fair Orleans 22 1/2; middling Mobile and Texas 20 1/2; fair uplands 22 1/2; middling uplands 20 1/2. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales—the market closing steadily with a better feeling. The stock is estimated at 223,000 bales, of which 64,000 are American. United States five-twenties 103 1/2 @ 104. The Manchester market is inactive.

New York, November 13.—Cotton has a declining tendency, and is 2c. per pound lower. Sales 800 bales, at 50 1/2.

The Late Hon. Thomas J. Withers. We have just received the sad intelligence of the decease of the Hon. T. J. WITHERS, one of the Supreme Judges of the State of South Carolina.

One of the brightest intellects of the Commonwealth has thus passed from time to eternity. Feeble as has been his health for some period, it was hoped that he would yet be preserved for many years to the State and country. Events have ordered otherwise. His example and memory will yet remain.

By his death another vacancy has been occasioned on the Bench, and another Law Judge will have to be elected by the Legislature.

Fatal Accident. We regret to learn that a most melancholy accident occurred near Hope Station, last Tuesday night, by which four persons were killed, and others severely wounded. The Luck conveying passengers to Columbia fell into a deep ravine about 11 o'clock, instantly killing Rev. Dr. Cohen, of Greenville, Mrs. Van Winkle and another lady. The former lady, Mrs. Van Winkle was a refugee from Charleston, and on her feet home. The latter lady was a governess en route to Savannah, whose name we could not learn. They were all from Greenville. A negro woman was also killed. The back turned over and fell with crushing weight upon the unfortunate deceased, and killing, in its fall, two of the mules attached.

Our Exchanges. It is with pleasure that we hail the advent in our sanctum, this morning, of our old friend, the South Carolinian. After many vicissitudes and immense losses during the latter days of the Confederacy, the Carolinian is enabled to appear before its many readers with a bright and smiling face. It is now published in Charleston, under the fostering care of Messrs. DeFontaine, Gilmore Simms and Timrod. We wish it abundant success.

The first number of the Abbeville Banner lies before us. It is the same good looking sheet it used to be in the "long ago." It is revived by Messrs. Cothran & Crews, editor and publisher. Long may the Banner wave!

The Laurensville Herald, after a lapse of five years, comes out in handsome form, under the auspices of Messrs. McGowan and Ball as Editors and T. B. Crews, publisher. None of the previous attaches of the Herald are now alive. Its late proprietor, the lamented, gentle Hollingsworth, and his employees, Wm. F. Jenneret, Wesley Moore, Jos. McCunney and little Joe West, all found soldier's graves! Ah! the "dark and bloody days" that have gone wailing behind the veil of the past! But joyous and genial be the converse of the Herald with its many friends, and readers.

The price of South Carolina Bank Bills in Richmond, are as follows: Bank of Camden, 25c; Charleston, 18c; Chester, 20c; Georgetown, 18c; Hamburg, 20c; Newberry, 25c; South Carolina, 18c; State of South Carolina, 20c; Commercial Bank, Columbia, 18c; Exchange Bank, Columbia, 18c; Farmers and Exchange, 18c; Merchants Bank, 20c; Peoples Bank, 50c; Planters', 17c; Planters' and Mechanics, 20c; Southwestern Rail Road, 25c; State, 10c; Union, 60c.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Thursday, the 24th ult., after a session of seventeen days. The New York Express, in speaking of the proceedings of the Convention, says:

"The Convention had a difficult and delicate work to do, but it is due to it to say, it has done it thoroughly and well. It had to re-unite a Church temporarily sundered by the convulsions of a great civil war. The stumbling blocks to that end were not many perhaps, but they were formidable. One by one, however, they were removed, and at the close of their labors, clergy and laity alike had the satisfaction of beholding the 'unity of the faith' preserved as it should be 'the bond of peace.' Some few, doubtless, go away disappointed at the result—the few who sought to distract the councils of the Convention, by transferring to it the discussion of political and secular questions, more appropriate to Congress, or the party conventions, or the Local League Clubs, than to the deliberations of a church which proposes to live up to the doctrines of Him whose kingdom was not of this world. But while these lament, other men will rejoice that at least one of our great churches, and one of our great leaders, have emerged from the storm of civil war, and stand forth before the world to-day stronger than ever in the affections not only of all who have the cause of religion at heart, but of all who desire to see our political Union consolidated and fortified, in the hearts and consciences of the people. A church that has thus set its face against the ingenious devices of those who would divide her communion, would drag her down into the mire of partisan politics, or indirectly her with the transient temporal interests of the passing day, or circumscribe that field of her spiritual labors which should be as broad as the universe itself, by mere lines of latitude and longitude—we say, a church like this must go on prospering, and to prosper—while other organizations that have yielded to the tempter, must pay the penalty of their weakness by loss of influence, power and position. These, unhappily, have conformed themselves to the 'fashion of the world'—the fashion that 'passeth away.'"

The action of the Convention, with reference to the Southern dioceses, has been so kind and conciliatory throughout, that it can hardly be questioned that when the few delegates from that section return and make their report, the necessary formalities to make the re-union fact and complete will be immediately entered upon, and this may be done either at the Council called at Mobile next month, or otherwise, as the Bishops themselves may elect.

WORTH KNOWING.—The following from the Treasury Department, touching upon a really important point, should be known and remembered among business men generally:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 'WASHINGTON, O. C. 27, 1865. 'Sir: In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., that if a note secured by mortgage is negotiable, and the two instruments are transferred by a mere endorsement of the note, no stamp is required. See section 140, Revenue Law."

"If the extension of the time for the payment of a note is not in writing, no additional stamp on either instrument is necessary. If, however, a note is renewed by giving a new note, the renewal must be stamped with a stamp appropriate to the amount of the renewal, though the stamp is not subject to a further stamp duty. If the time of payment is extended by virtue of a written agreement, a stamp must be affixed appropriate to the agreement. Very respectfully, 'D. C. WHITMAN, 'Deputy Commissioner."

Mr. Foote of the late Confederate Congress, was recently admitted to the bar as counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York; but after testing attentively to the oath of allegiance, declared that his connection with the late Confederacy rendered it impossible for him to subscribe, and consequently he left the court house unworn.

If fourteen cats with sixteen legs each, fourteen rats with forty legs, while a woman with two tongues is saying Jack Robinson, how many legs must eight rats have to get away from the little number of cats in two minutes, due allowance being made for fire and cat?

Quite a number of murders have been committed in Nashville recently, and they have led to the startling discovery of a lake covering five acres and very deep, directly under the city of Nashville.

It is ascertained that there are five acres under the city, occupied by twelve badgers, and counterfeits. The entry that Murrell and his gang infested. The entrance to the caverns is at the foot of Summer street and looks like a fissure in the rock.

The Fenian Congress recently in session in Philadelphia, adopted a Constitution, and drafted a recognition of the Irish Republic. Col. John O'Mahony was declared amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers, the unanimous choice of the joint house for President of the Fenian Brotherhood of North America.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.—NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Wells, the candidate for Governor, and Voorhees, for Lieutenant-Governor, have carried the city by overwhelming majorities. The Democratic Congressmen are elected by a large majority. The Legislature is entirely Democratic.

Whiskey in Lynchburg is now tested by the liquor a man can walk after tasting it. The figure called "angle leg" is said to be made of diluted alcohol; mixed with hot water and tobacco, and will upset a man at a distance of four hundred yards from the demijohn.

The Fenians have a Congress-Senate and House of Representatives. Have established a Bureau. Their Constitution is similar to that of the United States. It is said they intend striking a blow at England by invading Canada.

The United States Government is concentrating war vessels at a point near New York. Has Fenianism in Canada or Maximilian in Mexico anything to do with it? Or is it in anticipation of the ultimatum with England?

The African M. B. Church, of Columbia, was organized in that city on the 23d ult., by the Rev. R. H. Cain, Elder of said connection.

The Island of Cuba has been visited by fearful storms. Streams have overflowed, and houses negroes, cattle, etc., swept off.

The City of Mexico was visited by a deluge of rain which filled the streets, and entered the houses. Disasters resulted.

The African Colonization Society are sending large numbers of freedmen to the Republic of Liberia.

A corps of Belgian troops are to be raised at Brussels to serve under the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico.

Col. Northrop has been released from Castle Thunder. The impression prevails that President Davis will be exonerated.

Stone, Rosson & Co's., Circus Comp ny are giving exhibitions in Charleston.

The Due West Telescope will be resumed. It is the organ of the Associated Reformed Church. President Johnson recommends the first Tuesday of December a national Thanksgiving. Generals Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler have been pardoned. It is said that General Sickles will shortly supersede General Gillmore in command in South Carolina. An artless woman only needs a "ho" to be converted into a heartless one. The corn crop will be the largest ever grown in the United States. Gen. KILPATRICK has been appointed Minister to Chili. A darned good invention—the knitting machine. Confession is said to be at an end. Texas hasn't a bank.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NIGHT AFFAIR.—We have to record the fact that on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, our premises were invaded by an itinerant to us a considerable party. Having retired to a short while before, and not yet asleep, the sense of hearing was particularly acute, and bearing a mysterious and subdued whispering, our fears were much exercised. Who could it be and what after? minutes seemed hours, we were frightened, shook, and cold drops of sweat stood on our trembling flesh, an absolute agony was fast getting the upper hand; but though shaky in the knees, our presence of mind was all right, and bidding the family prepare for what might follow, and to show an equal calmness, we opened a fire-shooter, just purchased of W. J. one hand, and one dollar and a half was paid in the day before by a phony note, and waited for five and ten minutes, thought of having so much as 50 cents—of hand, was exhausted, but no more were after it. One repeater must have been fired.

From the tombs, but from our unlike any that robbers would make. Nothing, stole on the night air, through the bo's and chimneys; oh! howling! it was Schmitt and Todd, and John and others; who had brought us a serenade. "Phony our friends," and show in a transport of ecstasy the family was embraced, at such a happy termination of what at first seemed so horribly serious. In the meantime those rounds increased in volume and sweetness, repeater and specie were laid down, the agent to flow up the chimney, and the cat early followed amazed at the sudden change. It was Schmitt! the veritable, the inimitable, who we thought had 'gone up' some time since, but it appears he has only been under the weather, and now himself once more. Satisfied as to the identity of the party, that there was no danger, we went out and gave them the news we had. Long live Schmitt and pupils. His old patrons and many new ones too, we hope, will be pleased to know that he is prepared to instruct as of old.

Final Notice.—Walter Steele, Admr. On Wednesday, the 6th Dec., at the residence of the late Jas. B. Wilson an estate sale will take place, of valuable property. Look to it.

Please notice that the sale of property at the plantation of J. W. Long, will take place on Friday the 24th, instead of the 20th as was printed in last issue.

An opportunity will here be afforded some, of the most interesting mechanics, to do well. The partition and work shops of deceased will also be entered for the ensuing year.

Executors Sale.—On the 5th December, at the late residence of Dr. T. R. Gary, dec'd, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, etc. Perhaps cotton, cotton seed, etc.

Among those receiving new goods we would mention Mrs. Foot. Late arrivals have added largely to her stock of Dry Goods and fancy articles, to which the public attention is respectfully called.

Mr. N. Schmitt Musical artist, having recovered from a "spell of sickness" is in a ready to give instructions in instrumental music, and also tune pianos, etc. He can be at residence in Newberry.

No More Run Contractors. Foote, M. D., No. 132 Broadway, means for restoring youth, strength to the aged and weak eyes. A great success advertisement and send for a pamphlet.

Administrator's Sale, personal property of E. Chapman, dec'd, at Meritt's, Esq., District, on Thursday, 30th Nov., the property consists of cotton gins, and machinery for making the same, such as saws, boxes, tools, blacksmith's tools, etc.

KOHN'S AMERICAN LEAS-A-LAWS.—Mr. Kohn's Law is the agent here for this reliable leg and arm. Those suffering the loss of an invaluable member will be pleased to learn that they can be supplied at reasonable prices on application to Mr. John Kohn, at Helena, S. C.